Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HAWAII.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Piihuona, 4 miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, November 21:

HONOLULU.

Week ended November 19, 1910.

Total rats and mongoose taken	673
Rats trapped	566
Mongoose trapped	13
Rats found dead (*Mus rattus*)	1
Rats shot from trees	93
Examined bacteriologically	593
Plague rats	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	100
Mus musculus	175
Mus norvegicus	65
Mus rattus	227
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Mus alexandrinus	19
Mus norvegicus	17
Mus rattus	50
Average number of traps set daily	1,720

Further relative to yellow fever on steamship *Hongkong Maru*.[a]

Doctor Ramus reported November 11:

The Japanese steamship *Hongkong Maru* arrived off port October 30 from Valparaiso, Chile, via Iquique, Chile, Callao, Peru, and Salina Cruz and Manzanillo, Mexico, having a case of yellow fever in a Japanese steerage passenger.

When Acting Assistant Surgeon Sinclair was inspecting the vessel he found large numbers of small moths and flies, also spiders in the storerooms, steerage, and crew's quarters. I confirmed this a little later and am of the opinion that this vermin could not have survived an efficient fumigation.

After the pilot had anchored the vessel as far out as possible Acting Assistant Surgeon James fumigated it throughout. All the personnel, including first-cabin passengers, were required to remain on deck during the fumigation. It was impossible to take any passengers to the quarantine station on account of the presence in the islands of the *Stegomyia calopus* mosquito.

The arrival off Honolulu of a case of yellow fever is entirely new in the history of the islands.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports November 10:

During the week ended October 22 there were 25 deaths from cholera and 7 from plague in Calcutta; in all Bengal, 126 cases of plague with 104 deaths; in all India, 6,519 cases of plague with 4,768 deaths.

---

[a] For previous report see Public Health Reports, Nov. 11, 1910, p. 1643.